Raising of per capita income in the country

2156. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: WiE the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that des pite various steps taken by Govern ment to raise per capita income in the country during the successive Five Year Plans not only the coun try's per capita income is below but its annual growth rate is also meagre as compared to that of Pakistan and Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor, stating the actual achieve ments made in .raising the country's per capita income during the succes sive Five Year Plans as against the targets; and

(c) what steps are contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI AJIT PANJA); (a) and (b) According to World Development Report 1986, per capita GNP in US $ was 260 in India, $ 380 for Pakistan and $360 for Sri Lankan in 1984. Comparable national accounts data now avai'able from the United Nations show that during the three years 1980 to 1982, per Capita GDP growth rate was, on an average, 3.1 per cent per annum in India, 3.2 per cent in Pakistan and 3.8 per cent in Sri Lanka.

Differences in income levels and growth performances are dependent on a number of factors,, such as size and structure of the economy, natural resources endowment, dependence on weather, institutional development, mobilisation of savings and reliance on external aid and borrowings.

The targets and achievements of growth in National Income/Gross Domestic Product in Successive Five Year Plans are given below: —

	Target	Achieve-ment	Growth Target for
First Plan	2·1	3·6	National Income.
Second Plan	4·5	4·0	National Income.
Third Plan	5·6	2·2	National Income.
Fourth Plan	5·7	3·3	Net Domestic Product.
Fifth Plan	4·4	5·2	Gross Domestic Product.
Sixth Plan.	5·2	5·3	Gross Domestic Product
Seventh Plan	5·0	..	..

Growth rate of per capita income achieved during the Sixth Plan was 3.1 per cent p.a. as against the target of 3.0 per cent. The Seventh Five Year Plan also aims at achieving a growth rate of 3.1 per cent in per capita income.

(c) The Seventh Five Year Plan emphasises policies and programmes ■which wfll accelerate the growth i* food production, increase employment opportunities and raise productivity through modernisation and technological advancement. At the present stage of development, these three more immediate objectives are central to the achievement of the long term goal of increasing the per capita income and improvement in standard of living of the people.